NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. W. J. MURTAGH & CO GRORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

The publication office of the National Revented is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shep herd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.-All transien advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following

NOTICE .- Mr. A. B. Henry is agent for th served by A. Elkin and D. S. Van Vicet. Su scribers will please settle with him for pape received since the lat of August.

THE FIRST PAGE -Our readers will find o the first page of to-day's paper, a very inter ecting article on the Peninsula campaign, from mond lilustrated News; also, an article from the World, on Fremont and Jackson; a Hon. Theddeus Stevens, miscellany,

THE POSITION.

We begin to get a little daylight as to the real character of the rebel movement upon Frederick.

Simultaneous with the fighting in which Gen. McClellan has been engaged, we find Marper's Ferry attacked and surrounded, by forces of the enemy from Winchester and on the Loudoun Heights on the east side of the Shenabdoah.

It is thus certain that only a part of th rebel army, principally Longstreet's division, passed into Maryland at Frederick. It is also known that a part remained at Leesburg and vicinity. It is certain that a force of the enemy was at Draincaville, in front of Sigel's corps, on Tuesday.

We know that the force which entend Frederick, left almost immediately in a west erly direction towards Hagerstown and Har per's Ferry.

It is not doubtful that it was intended from the outset, that the force moving by the way of Frederick should reunite with the other portion of the army, which went up on the Virginia side of the Potomac into the Valley of Virginia and aurrounded Harper's Ferry

The enemy intended to get into the Valley of Virginia at any rate, and to take his chance for foraging in the Comberland Valley in Maryland, and perhaps in Pennsylvania. He never had the design of attempting a movement into the Valley of the Susquebanes, at d still less, a movement upon Philadelphia. The force with which he moved upon Frederick was altogether too small for those objects. and his movements negative any such intentions. He moved from Frederick, not north but west, and so as to reunite with the forces going up from Leesburg to the Valley of Vir

ginis.

He left forces behind at Leesburg. Their number is not publicly known. Greater, or less, they served as a menace to this city, any were intended to diminish the number of our troops who could be spared to pursue the force moving through Frederick.

The rebel movement through Frederick had thus two objects

First. To co-operate in the movement apture our force at Harper's Ferry.

Second, and principally, to obtain suppli of clothing, &c., at Frederick, and food and forage through the rich portions of Maryland which would be traversed by that route.

The exaggerations of the number of the enemy in Maryland have been enormous. It cannot by possibility have executed fifty thou

It is not known that Stonewall Jackson has been in Maryland at all.

The whole force of the enemy, with the ex ception of the troops left at Leesburg, are now within a short distance of Harper's

How badly the force which moved through Frederick, may be used up by the pursuing ful that the President intends soon to issue army of General McClellan, is not definitely known. The appearances are that it has suffered a good deal, and must suffer still more. But, after all, the strength of the enemy, when reunited, must be considerable, and he may not yield the Valley of Virginia without

a severe struggle. He is desperate in many respects, and especially in the matter of subsistence. He ought never to be permitted to get back to Richmond. Nothing will save him if our authorities will only shut their cars to the lying stories of the enemy's great strength, gotton up to serve the purpose of preventing prompt movements against him. TWELVE O'CLOCK, MIDNIGHT

The news received here up to this hour, i of the most cheering character. From a semi-official source, we learn the

Gen. McClellan is driving the rebels towards The engagement yesterday was principally

with the rear guard of the enemy, who was retreating with all possible baste towards the The turnpike bridge across the Antictam

was destroyed by the rebels in their retrest. The rebels in defending the fording piner on the Antietam, constructed rude curth works.

It is confidently believed in high military circles here, that the enemy has been driven from his position with great loss, and that Gen. McClellan has crossed the Antictam with his whole force.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE SANITARY CONMIS ston. The Sanitary Commission, now to session at its rooms No. 244 F street, is about to un. Middleton, which is in the close vicinity of the the tiguing that proclamation, nor any other dertake, with the approval of the proper authorities, the preparation and publication, at short intervals, of an accurate general direc tory, containing the address and condition of every sick and wounded soldler in the Government hospitals. This timely action of the Commission is well calculated to meet the anxious engulries of the public.

The New York World of yesterday is lous against the Republican party and against the Secretary of War. It has gone fully over to the support of Governor Seymour, Fernando

PROCLAMATION OF BMANCIPATION The present patriotic and courageous Conecting in this particular the unquestion

will of the people, enacted a law, near the close of their late session, absolutely emancipating all slaves of rebels, of the two following descriptions :

First. Those who should succeed in escapng into our military lines.

Second. Those who may be found in place aptured by our troops, after being in por ion of the enemy. This legislation was the result of the fixed

belief of Congress, in whom the war-making power is vested by the Constitution, that the var could never be closed without depriving the robols of the resource of their slaves.

What Congress enacted the President of ficially approved, and it is now the undisputed

If this law is executed, it ends the whole ontroversy about slavery. It will, as the war progresses, certainly bring about a general emancipation, and general emancipation is universal emancipation, because it will b impossible to maintain slavery after the lar

ger portion of the slaves are freed.

This law was intended to close the wise controversy, to settle the policy of the country,

As we have said before, it will settle the whole controversy, if it is executed in good faith. It practically covers the whole ground because it provides for the case of every six of a rebel who can reach us, or whom we can reach. As to slaves of rebels not coming within these descriptions, that is, beyond one reach, or unable to come to us, they must re main, at present, unaffected by any law, or any proclamation from the President, or from generals in the field. We have, therefore, felt little interest in the

appeals which are understood to have been made to the President to induce him to issue a proclamation of general emancipation. He ms the right to do it, and such a proclamation might be useful in some senects, but we are satisfied with the laws us they are, provided they are executed, which they have no een. And it is more teasible to persuade the President to execute existing laws than to

perguade him to go further. The present laws ought to be notified by iim to the generals, and by them to the so diers, by regular army orders. No good reson can be assigned why such notification and orders are not issued, and they are known to necessary to the enforcement of the laws. If it was worth while for Congress to offliberty to a certain class of escaping slaves, of which Congress was and is the sole rightful and constitutional judge, it is worth while

And when our generals are directed by Congress to do certain things, it is the duty of the President to came the generals to know

n their freedom, were actually set upon, and ome of them murdered, in the streets, by our soldiers. And they were so set upon and murdered, for no reason, real, or pretended except that they were endeavoring to even pe

It is believed by those who ought to know that the President is gradually yielding his objections to the issue of the proper orders in this case.

We hope so, as we believe that this wa can never be ended upon any other policy than that which Congress has decreed, and also, because we have a sincere desire to support the Administration, and wish it to be conducted in such a way that we can conscientiously de

be necessary orders to the army, to execute the laws. We are rejoiced to hear so. The President may rely upon it, that such orders will be received by the country with acclame

one from Alexandria and the other from Nor folk, complaining of the treatment the contra bands receive at the hands of Government of Scials and soldiers in those cities. The author of one of these articles gives us his name; the other does not. We shall publish nothing of that laws enacted by Congress and carried ou this sort without having in our possession the by proclamations of the Chief Magistrate name of some responsible party, who can youch for the truthfulness of every charge.

We do not approve of this indefinite was of correcting abuses which our correspondents adopt. There are doubtless many evils and almies connected with the management of amines connected with the management of him is no believithan a mere proper produced these contrabands: but the remedy does not thon? Perhaps, we say, it is that, and nothing lie in the direction of an aimless fire at some

It is said that the press is a mighty power. and can correct exils of this sort by exposing

"Our loss is estimated at from four hundred so ax bundred killed and woneded, while there are rumors of inoceands of lives lost and men malmed on the robel side. We have taken more than a thousand priseners.

GEFERAL GRAST The annexed article, from use Evening Post, will be read with great interest. It gives an instance of the promption of the pr gucity of that one of our generals who been the most successful in the greatest of

The wisdom of General Grant in of the

Ourageous sort.

He has been much censured by the small military critics for posting his army at Pitts-burg Landing, on the left bank of the Tenpessee river. He ought, may they, to hav posted it on the right bank, so as to have is terposed the river between himself and Gene ral Beauregard, and made himself thus secure from attack. There same views were urge upon him at the time by a host of advisery He replied that his object was, not to guar himself from attack, but to get possessi the Valley of the Mississippi; that he would to be sure, be safe from attack on the righ bank of the Tonnessee, but that General Beauregard would then advance to the let bank, prevent his crossing, and hold him is check for an indefinite period. . If to obtain a safe position was the thing aimed at, he need not have gone up the Tennessee at all but might have remained in Kentucky. with the sense and firmness to treat the coun rels of short sighted timidity as they ought t

The Washington Republique rage of this

There is an increasing desire that this e-ways successful general should he placed is some command in this querier. He is a figh-ing general, and that is what the crisis call for. The country has confidence in the ma-sh o captured Port Donelson and won the ba-th of Pittsburg Landing, the great battle of he war, and which depend Grant would have for

We have beard recently an incident bearin

was he order; "If you had anything there, let me hear,"

It was quickly reported to the General that the rebell soldiers had three days' ration; in their long. "I thought as much," said Grant, "the rebels are worse of than we are; instead of seeking to capture us, they are trying to cut their way out. Our army is weak, westled, and discouraged; but so is the enemy's. In such a case, the force which attacks has always the moral advantage. Prepare instantly for a general assault, for we bave got them surs. The result everybody knows; the tobels weightlying their last card; the moment they were vigorously pressed Buckner gave up the coatest and wrote to Grant to make terms.

The Intelligencer of yesterday animadve at considerable length upon the above cap it considers those who believe in " paper proamations " but a slight remove from idiois.

Tribune, a leading Republican pap r. and als gives an extract from some Marsachuartts Re publican journal, which latter paper hold bout the same notions as the Lat-Rigenoer, only a little more so.

The Tribuse quotation however, is an argument in favor of the praclamation, and the final fall general makes out its great fairness in this giving this extract. In commenting thereon, it calls all such ideas as productation of emanual parties of the whole thing it regards as "chinerics!" We have been taught to believe that laws enacted by Congress and carried out by productations of the Chief Magistrate of the action are real verifies, and not the "sluff that dreams are made of." Perhaps we are mistaken. It may be that a law of Congress out, by the President of the United Strates, with the army and the navy and the pures to lack him, is not before than a mere appropriated that a law of the control of the control of the carried out, by the President of the United Strates, with the army and the navy and the pures to lack him, is not before than a mere appropriated that the farm out the control of the comment of the United Strates, with the All Congress to command thundering more. If so, all we have to say is, that we did not learn our theories of governmental powers in that achool of philosophy.

We believe the President has issued several productions, and, if we regatters aright, they can be the relation of the solution could they give?

We believe the President has issued several productions, and, if we regatters aright, they can be the court of the more than a hard of the control of the solution could they give?

We believe the President has issued several productions, and, if we regatters aright, they can be the court of them that it was slaped and the derivers and the farms and the distribution to succeed the manual production of the solution could they give?

It was stapped, and the drivers had be deviced to the drivers and guarde to surred to the drivers had be an expected. It was do to surred to the the product that the prize in the farms was thrown in a panic time and the product the surred to surred to surred to the manual products are not in Pouncy and the drivers and guarde to surred to surred to the

might, give liberty to shaves.

President issue a proclamation of freedom to

out the law of Congress, and give liberty to the

The fruit of the matter is, that the Inte it-proces, and all in that sois, sear, not that such a proclamation will not reach and free the This is their trouble; bence they are conten

to let a lew of Congress remain a dead letter and talk toudly of figure propagations when it is proposed to carry it out.

the Pennsylvania line. It will be seen that down to the time ther left, there had been a prodigious amount o firing, with a known loss on our part of on

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.
Granactastlas, Pa., Soptember 15.—We had upon Maryland Heights, at the Perry, two 20-pound Parrott guns, one 64-pounder and two nine-line bahigaren shell guns, and two regiments of latantry—the 129th New York and one Obio regiment. A pontono bridge connected with Bolivar Heights, on the weet side of the Shenandoush. Colonol Miles, with the remainder of his force, about eight thousand, locluding Golonel White's force, which had come in from Martineburg, was on the Heights of Bolivar.

Saturday the enemy appeared on all

sides.
General Lucing's division of the rebel army came down from the north. The division which had been stationed at Lueburg came up on Lemdonn Heights, and two divisions which came by Winchester appeared in the rear, on the south side of Boltvar. The investment was complete.

outh side of Boltrar. The investment was own plate.

Eight regiments of rebel infantry came up to engage the two regiments. Our batteries were brought into play on Saturday afternoon, but the aim was at random, over an intervening hill, and it is not known what damage we share to the rebels; but the reports sent out from Ballimore that the Potomac was red with rebel blood, is purely romantic. The author of that dispatch has a vivid imagination. It is not known that are patterned to cross the river known that any attempted to cross the river within seach of Colonel Miles' guns; and that bridge of dead rebels' is also flution. During Saturday night Maryland Heights were abandoned by our forces, the guns having first been tendered useless. I could not accept the theory to the control of the postoon bridge was not destroyed. On Sunday morning the rebels brought thirty pieces of artillery into play on Londons Heights firing across the Shomandonh. Afternia core of Boltrar.

Coincel Miles replied with his field artillery, and a terrific cannonade was kept up till ore clocks. The distance was a great that nearly and a terrific cannonade was kept up till ore clocks. The distance was as great that nearly

and a terrific cannonade was kept up till ore of clock. The distance was so great that nearly all the rebel shot fell short. One struck a mulu and cookered him useless for any further service. Probably our own arillery was equal; imfactive.

SUBMEONS. It is reported that an order wreceived here at 3 o'clock, p. m., yesterday from Gen. McCiellen's headquarters, for onundred surgeons

Buckeystown, near Frederick. Large quantiies of hospital and medical store, were alent to the same piece.

A Brilliant Cavalry Exploit.

We take the extract below from a letter of be special correspondent of the Philadelphi

GRENCANTLE, Sept. 15, 1862.—Sunday even-ing Golonel Miles, being ignorant of all that was taking place in the direction of Frederick, gave directions to Therty rather, to his cava-ry, consisting of the Tweltth Illinois, Eighth New York, four companies of the Third Mary, land, and a quadron of the First Rhode Is-land, in all about sixteen hundred, to cut their way out.

Jarkness, they waited for what might appear

are of the war.

TRUNGRAPH. A Satale Fee Sharpsburg THE RESELS FALLING BASE DISP

TED. TOWARDS HARPER'S FERRY.

ERIDGE RURET BY PEDERAL PORCE ARSENAL BLOWN UP.

Hannisond Sept. 17 .- There has been cattle to-day. Our right wirg rested on the Sharpsburg turnplies, two miles this bide of Sharpsburg, and our left this side of Antistan creek, near Porterstown. The rebels wer falling back to Harper's Ferry, much wearle

The bridge reported destroyed by the Fed oral forces, was the canal bridge at or nee williamsport. The destruction of this bridge is confidered of great importance, as it impedes the rebels from burrying up their supplies.

Preparety, Sept. 17.—The Alleghany ares al was blown up at noon to-day, and was on a re at three o'clock this afternoon. No parioulars have transpired as to the origin of this

THE VERY LATEST. A Great and Victorious Battle.

The Carnage Awful on Both Bides.

LONGSTREET WOUNDEL AND A PRISONER

GEN. HOOKER WOUNDED Hannestone, September 17.—This has been

n eventful day in Maryland; and, at Intest or rices, everything was favorable. HARRISHUMO, September 17 .- A great battl

hes been fought, and we are victorious. Th arnage on both eides is awful. General Longstreat is wounded and a pri

HARRIBERG, Soptember 17.- A dispute ust received at headquarters from Hagor-

We have achieved a giorious victory. Long treet is not killed, as at first reported, but rounded and a prisoner. General Hooker is wounded in the foot. partic lars have been received.

U. S. Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa. Blown Up. Seconty-Acc or Eighty Perso

Kuled.

Premauno, Rept. 17:- A irightful exp. curred at the United States arrenal this a secon, in the large frame bollding known the laboratory. About one bundred an eventy-sig boys and girls were employed tto building at the time of the dienster, One explosion followed another, until

order building was destroyed. There who could not excupe at the fine were burned up The some presented is most appalling. The dead bodies are lying in beaps at var s places as they bad fullen. The intense that the whitened bones of the vid

ms could be seen through the smoke an lame at other places large masses of black Up to the present time sixty three bodies

ave been taken from the rulus. The cause of the explosion is not kno dmitted by all to be accidental.

Charleston, B. C., Invested by FORT SUMTER ATTACKED.

Borros, Sept. 17. - The reported investment of Charleson, S. C., by our gunboats, has some confirmation by a lotter received in this city com on board the United States steamer Bibb, which says Fort Sumter has already received preliminary dose of shot and shell, which respited in a rious damage.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND Latest Reports from the Battle-field. THE REUKLY REPORTED TO BE KURROUNDED.

Haramanca, Sept 17.—The battle of yesterday, near charpsburg, Maryland, was concluded without definite results.

No firing has been heard at Hagerstown since four, o'clock yesterday.

Stragglers coming into Hagerstown Pepart that Gen. Longstreet is killed, and that the robels have been surrounded, and that their amountains and provisions have nearly run out.

Reports of the Battle of Tuesday.

cheral House Captured. New York, isopt 17.—A special dispatch to the Tower, from Harrisburg, dated list eight, says that the two portions of the robel army had united on this slat of the Potomac, and that a battle had been going on all the after-noon; that Gen. Long-trest was killed and tien. Hill captured.

Caparted Evacuation of Harper's Verry Now Yoak, Sept. 17.—The Herald's special ispatches state that the rebels evacuated Harrier's Ferry in such heate that part of the pilonets taken were not parallel.

Another Battle at Mumfordsville. THE RESULT UNKNOWN. Our Reinforcements Arrive.

Musrospeville, September 16.—The rebele, nd r General Bragg, attacked our forces this nr oon, and it is said have been fighting all

day
The Federal forces in command of Col. Wilder are fighting bravely, and are determined to
bold the part. The robels are reported to see
in superior and tarns.
We learn that a portion of General Buell's roops have arrived, and are enpuged with Bragg's force.

o'clock last night.

The Arabia has one hundred passengers, but bringing specie.

The dates per the Arabia are two days later than those per the Bohemian.

The dates per the Bohemian.

The steamsbip Scotia, from New York, artived at Queenstown at midnight on Thursday, the 4th least, and reached the liferery at six o'clock on the evening of the 5th instant.

The steamse City of Washington, from New York; arrived at Liverpool on the 4th leatant.

The London Times, in an editorial on the message of Jefferson Davis, says: "We cannot deep him the credit of being as moderate in property as he has about h'mself bold, determined, and unyielding in adversity."

The London Daily News, in reviewing the message of Jefferson Davis, says that he has at tempied to present a character of moderation and digaity, but the flerce and vindictive apiritists breaks through this habitual calenness and reserve is significant proof of his exasperated temper, if not also of the desperate propects of the Southern Government. It denounces the savage policy which Davis innigurates, and the atroclous measures which he recommends to Congress, and says that the treatment to the officers of the torops incongruously composed, causes not only every instinct of humanity and every sentiment of justice to revolt at it, but it is an outrage against civilization itself.

A later dispatch from Gibraltar throws doubt on the reported chase of the steamer Massilla in the bay of Biscay.

FRANCE.

It was reported that at the last council of

on the reported chase of the steamer Massilla in the bay of Bisony.

PRANCE.

It was reported that at the last council of ministers on Italian affairs it was decided that the state que abould be maintained in Rome for some time to come.

It was reported that the Orleanists and Republicans had formed a coalition for the maxical clientions, and that they expected to return 40 deputies.

icputies.
The third division of the expedition to Mexco, consisting of three steamers, left Toulon and
the 3d instant.
The Madrid (official) Gazeta announces that a consequence of the explanations given by leneral Couchs to the Emperor Napoleon, all liferences of opinion between France and Spain

bare coased.

The Paris Bourse of sed firm and steady on the 6th inst. at 69f. 49 . for the Rentes.

The physicians attending Gaelbaldi bad issued a bulletin, stating that his sufferings were not very scate, and that his symptoms generally

very acute, and that his symptoms generally were very invertable.

The official gazette cays that a ball ponetrated bis ankle joint, and it denuation had set in but that the symptoms were not alarming.

It was stated that a ministerial conference had been heed and that, after a long discussion; it was determined that the robe Garibaldians, captured by the royal troops, ough; to be tried by a specific military tribunal; but, foreseeing it be possibility of such a tribunal declaring itself incompetent, the question was submitted to the Procureur General.

The London Morning Post asserts that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to bring about a solution of the Roman question, and it believes that the French army, in Rome, will certainly be withdrawn before another year is over.

yer,
Lu France, to an erticle signed "Lu Guer-reniere," argues against the total abandon-ment of Rome by France, and endeavors to demonstrate the possibility of Italy definitely constituting herself without Rome for her can

There was a rumor that Victor Emmanu There was a rumor that Victor Emmanuel contemplated a personal visit to Garibaldi in cognito, and it was anticipated that, as the marriage of Victor Emmanuel's daughter with the King of Portugal was to take place on the 16th instant, he would take that opportunity so exercise the prerogative of mercy and pardon Garibaldi.

don Garibeldi.

The Queen of cipuln has signed a decregranting an amounty to the persons imprisence on account of the insurrection at Loga.

Lospox Moser Marker,—In the London money market the funds were quiet but steady in the discount market; the demand for money was light at noc acgred 1 atms.

The War in the Southwest-

the Robots Burn a Railroad Bridge

Louisvit.i.e., Sept. 16.—The Journal, in an editorial to-day, appeals to the authorities to have the city-fortified.

Brigatier General Jackson's division was reviewed this forencon by Major General Gilbert and staff, and made a fine display.

The train of eleven care that conveyed Col. Durham's regiment to Bacon creek, was attacked by a quad of zebel cavalry, emer raily having been torn up; the regiment, after taking all their ammunition, and most of their provisions, abandoned it, when the robe's pushed the train on the bridge and burned both.

Generalias on the Lower Ohio.

Catentias on the Lower Ohio.

Camo, Sept. 13.--Yesterday, as the steamer Fitzbugh, from Louisville, approached Curiew Fitzbugh, from Louisville, approached Curiew, on the Kantucky shore, twenty-five mounted guerilias appeared in sight, and prepared in make a demonstration against the boat.

The officers had been fed what to expect, ard before their arrival had made a Quaker gun from a saw log, a little paint and a tarpaulin, and bravely pointed it at the guerilias. These values coldings when they are These, valuable soliders, whon they new the black muzzle pointed towards them, ran as if the Bril One was in their rear, and the boat, giving a farewell mort, left the rebels to runsi-uate upon the Yankee trick so eleveriy played. At Battery Rock, on the illinois shore, thirtyive guerillas, armed with rifles, were seated o

five guerillas, armed with rifles, were seated on the shore, and on the appearance of the boat stone to give the Fixburgh a volley, but the wooden gun dodge was again tried, and the robels skedudited. These chaps crossed the Ohio the night believe on a flat-boat On syville was occupied by the rebels ser-eral days since. They are mixing a cavalry regiment to that victoity. The stamen Mattle Cook and Olite Suli-van were fired into a day or two since.

From Hemphia-Operations of the Put-

MEMPINS. Sept. 13. The Economy Bulletin bas the following in relation to the Cold Water effair: On Monday, Col. Guerson, with three hundred and seventy men, came up with the robets beground Cold Water, ucar Contranter tross roads. They were a portion of Jackson's

hundred and seventy mea, came up with the robels beyond Gold Water, near Contrains tross roads. They were a portion of Jackson's and Pierson's cayairy, and a number of infancy, amounting to eight bundred or a thousand men. They were well posted and demmended the aback, but were driven two miles and healt through heary imber.

In the affair four or the enemy were killed and seventy or eighty wounded. That night Guerson camped between the Cross-roads and Hermonde, and remaining shuring Wednesday is Hernarde. Next more sing the moved in the directing of Gold Water, and came on the enemy's pickets at Gold Water Bridge, he hield which they lay in forne; they fixed the bridge, but moved off, and the bridge was an lar savenithat, utersome repairs, the Union forces crossed, the enemy retreating 'as they selvaced. Gol. Guerson entered Sanatolia, where he burded the railread depot and ills contents, including three cars.

three cars. Several scattered parties of guerillas were also some up with and dispersed. While these events were proceeding, the main body of the Federals, under General Smith, destroyed the reflected bridge over Cold Water, eight miles beyond Hernande, sudature up a portion of the track, by which means the railcood connection with Hernande, was destroyed.

Gen Buckner is said to be marching upon Kentucky with 10,000 men. The Government did the loyal came griceous wrong in permitting that wretch to go tree. It should have treated bits, not as a public sizemy, but as a private materator. He committed crimes and the committed crimes are committed crimes and the crimes are crimes as the committed crimes and the crimes are crimes and the committed crimes and the crimes are crimes as the crimes are crimes and crimes and crimes are crimes are crimes and crimes are crimes are crimes are crimes and crimes are crimes and crimes are crim

NEW ENGLAND ITEMS

The Boston Post deprecates the dithe negro question at such a time as thus, and yet keeps barping loud and long in its every issue, negro! negro!! We know of o paper that has so labored the negro questi no paper that has a said a sai

in behalf of negro slavery.

The fruit of the matter is, the Post's party kept's power for twenty years by riding the negro slavery hobby, and it is now laboring with might and main to get into power again, on this same question; hence its daily distribes against those whom it calls shollonists, and its con-stant defence of slavery.

Some Bostonian has proposed to include in the enrollment the names of 5,000 persons now in the naval service of the United States. Such proposition is absurd.

The drafted men in Bartford are all poor and have fam lies depending on them. The citizen-contemplate raising a fund for their aid, and sak mg a delay to allow volunteers to take their places under the inducement of extra boun-

places under the inducement of extra bounties.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a sort of fair-bearied Republican sheet, has the following comments on the late State Convention:

"We feel very much about this business as President Lincoln expressed himself, when Redpath called upon him in behalf of Freedant Gefrard, of skylt, to offer a white regresentative from his court to Washington, provided Mr. Lincoln, in deference to certain prejudices against color, should dreired. "Toll Mr. Geffrard, said Abraham, that I shan't tar my shirt if he does send a nigger," We do not propose to freature any under agraemic even if Mr. Summer should be elected. Planty of worse men and more incompetent man than he are in office; but all this cannot hide from us the fact that his friends are pushing his interests to such a way that the public will simply become disgusted. The key note was acunded in the convention for the elections to the significance of the convention for the elections to the section of Charles Summer. If not down goes his bouse."

If Mr. Summer's trisade are working hard to she our bis re-election, it is nothing more than they should do. the pin he annula are working hard to she our ship for the another more than they should do. the pin he annula are working hard to she our ship for the another more than they should do. the property trisade are working hard to she our ship for the another more than they should do. the pin he another more than they should do. they to be another more than they should do. they to be another more than they should do. they to be another more than they should do. they to be another more than they should do. they to be another more than they should be not be another to the should be not the should be not the should be not the should be not that they should be not the s

shours his re-election, it is nothing more than they should do, for his enemies are working

OFFICIAL.

Department or State.
Washington, Jan. 26, 1862.
The Socretary of State will be resider receivementhers of Congress on business on Saturday, sommerous with Saturday, the Seat of next north. WILLIAM II. SEWARD

EFFERS AND CONFECTIONERS -The sale

of the personal effects of the late Joseph Bullanger, on G atrent, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Tills MORNING, at 100 clock, presents a fac or portunity for persons eng ged in any of the above parasits to supply themes twe with articles in daily use in their bulless Many pritcles will be seld which cannot be obtained in this country. See advertisement in suction column.

of long is sents.

pp Attention I Attention I Attention iii
pp Attention I Attention iii
pp Attention I Attention II Attention Iii
pathed-a low MEN to complete a company of the
distention regiment Virginia (First Praiser a Va.
Tula is the only regiment now perfect lown y, and atailed for "BTECIAL ERRYICE" by the Secretary of War, for duty is the vicin ty of Ata andrea
and the forte abusin Washington, D. U.
Recruiting office, First street yet down below Pe
avenue.

Carvein.

or Great Pannaylvanta Stouts.—The planta and eafest coule to the Northwest and contents I two through teates daily, and consumer. I two through teates daily, and consumer. Sunday, Boldiers lickets at Government rates in the principal polate to the North and West. Sorthest and surface information apply at the office of chart Pannaylvania Ruster 't orthest corner Pennaylvania syeme and Bigth street, under Aufoust Hotel. Office open from \$a m. to \$p p. m. on Fundays \$ to \$ p. m.

AT Satchelor's Hair Dyo—The Seat in the Westel,—William A. Satchelor's culcivated liair Dye produces a color net to be distinguished from sature; warrested not to injure the list at interest remedies the lil cereta of bad dyes, and invortate the flast for the OREV EMD, or HUST HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Browning the hair seria and beautiful, isled by Druggists, do.

3. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. SATCHELOR, so the foor sides of sock bea.

Pattery, No. 81 Sarving street, (Late 25) Brown way and 16 Sond, New York

April 1, 1802, the frains on the Baltimore and Ohio Baltimore will commence running daily, (Sundayercepted,) leaving tale Bitation at 7.0 a.m., and connecting at Washington Junction with Maritrain for all parts of the West tax Whosling Parkerburg Through tickets sold and begins of the Cast of

passes will be required from all vessels boats, &c., navigating the Potomac river. These will be leaved by the Commanding Officer of the Fietilia, and may be obtained from the navel vessels matterns.

ndria or at the mouth of the river.
GIDEON WELLES,

QUARTERMANTING OFFICE, Wishington D. C. 197 F. Sred.
Sealed proposals will be rockyed must be trember 17, 1802
Sealed proposals will be rockyed must be trember ours of well-seasoned O. K. W. 190, of the best quality; to be delivered as tollows: I we cords to this to. of October, and two cords on the 1st day of each su needing month, until the whole shall have been delivered.

Froposals should be addressed to the rubscriber, and rudorsed on the extraction, and the wavelets, "Proposals for Wood."

Sealed proposals are lovited till the let flay of October, and, a is o'clock m. for furnishing the Subristence Department of Washington, D. C., with loose Buyland of POTATOES.

The Potatees to be sellvered at either G street Wharf, Washington, or at the Railroad Deport, put up is good somet burrels or sacts, without oon of barrel or seek, and to be delivered by the 16th October, 16t.

The blids-bould state the price per bushel of sixty pounds, and to be directed at Col. A BECKWILL, a. D. C., and C. S., U. S. A., and endormal P. posals for Fot-toes.

Hoalet cropo ale are invited till the tet da of Oproter, 1862, at 12 o'clock in., for insulating the distributions D. partment with 10,000 Harrels of PLOCIE

Bir will be received for what is known as No. 1 No. 2, and No. 8.

distinctly stated, and the price proposed for some grait.

The quantity of Flour required will be about towhere is daily, delivered claur at the towerment warenesses in George flow or at the Rairyad Depot at Washington.

The sear diovernment inspection will be madiate the barries to be had-lined.

The search to be had-lined.

The will be accompanied by an on hof allegimer and he direct to to fall. A BECKWITH, A. D. C. and endersed. Proposals for F.our.

Wood, Isalah Ryaders, and treason generally. | papers, in selvance of the mail.

to have this offer made known to the slaves to some authentic manuer.

of the President to came the generals to know what the will of Gongress is.

This duty of the President is not only enforced by general considerations, but in this particular case by the notoricty of the fact that our generals are not executing the low.

In New Orleans, some slaves of rebels excaping into our lines, instead of being secured in their freedom, were actually set upon, and in their freedom, were actually set upon, and mean.

from slavery into freedom.

so. Those who have access to him, are hope-

PERSONAL CHARGES. We are in receipt of two communications

body, nobody knows who.

had gone there, however, for no object of mere safety, but to menace and attack the enemy, and should take that side of the Ter nessee which would coable him to accompli-b this design. Such, in substance, was the reply of this firm and far-sighted general, to the crowd of timid and imbecile advisers, whose only theory of war was to be sufe, even, if t be so, all expectation of accomplishing anything was abandoned. We have had sue advisers everywhere during this war, but we have not had everywhere generals like Grant

From the N. Y. Evening Pest. General Grant

We have board recently an incident bearing on the capture of Fort Danatson - lightly called the most tradial victory of the war" - which shows Major Gen. Grant to possess the same kind of military genius which has so several occasione distriguished Major General Signired discountries of recourse, instead apprehension of a difficult military situation, and capacity to see and edge an opportunity which a more common-place commander would have lost a Daring the night previous to the surrender of the enemy. Grant was called away by a message from Commonders Foote, to a consultation with that officer. On his gratum has was met by an aid, who informed him that our left was strongly attacked by the enemy; that our truops were much demoralized, and that the battle was likely to go against us. The enemy had captured a number of prisoners from us and was advancing to

tion, and with great apparent caudor; though

The Tribuse quotation, however, is an army

light, give liberty to slaves.

But the feletigeners would not have the doubtless, we shall find a hearty welcome.

THE PICHTING, OR RATER PIRING, AT HARPER'S PRINK.

We take the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer, derived from the stories of the caretry who left Colonel Miles at eight o'click on Sun day evenly, and worked their way through t

and night at 12 o'clock, in a special train, to

THE ENEMY IN A PANIC

iand, and a squadron of the First Rhode faland, in all about sixteen bundred, to cut their way out.

They had been in saddie all day, exposed to the artillery fire of the rebels, but at 8 o'clock in the evening, piloted by a man who kness is locality, they descended Boltvar Heights, crossed the pontion bridge, took unfrequented roads and circuitous paths among the mentions towards Sharpsburg. The cavaloade was two miles long. At sharpsburg they were the dupon by the roled pickets, who immediately field on giving his alarma frightened by the suidea appearance of such a force, coming they knew not from whence.

Passing Sharpsburg, they came upon level hads, but avoiled the roads and struck through farms and comfedits towards Hagerstown, crossing the Hagerstown and Williamsport unright, about these miles out of Williamsport, where the road from Mercersburg joins it. It was about four o'clock in the morning when the beaut of the column reached the turnipits. They heard a rimbling of approaching wagons. The column was halled, and, in the Jarkness, they waited for what might appear

in that the press is a mighty power, and can currect evils of this sort by exposing them to public and governmental views; and so, indeed, it can, but it must not be as one who bests the air. We want data, facts, well sustained charge, from responsible persons, against the officials that do there things before we yield our columns to this warfare, because when we strike a blow, we mean it shall be a telling one.

The Losans—A correspondent of the New York Energy Post, writing on Monday from Middleton, which is in the class vicinity of the bastle-nelt of conday, says:

"Our loss is estimated at from four hundred might, give liberty to slaves."

We believe the President has issued several to would not occur to them that it was Miles cavalry; for they supposed he was hermed, available papers with the most control of the substance of the fine in the class of a control of the substance of the cavalry shall be a telling one.

We believe the President has issued several to would not occur to them that it was filed cavalry; for they supposed he was hermed; available papers with the mode of the filed that there was a power behind them to court to them that it would not occur to them that it was them that it would not occur to them that it would not occur to them that it would not occur to the subject of the valley supposed he was hermed.

Longtreet, with no avenue for cavalry to them that it was a president not attend them not avail them we want to the would not occur to them that it woul

mained on the robed side. We have taken mained on the robed side. We have taken more than a thousand priseners."

If this account is reliable, it reduces the proportions of the desire, the becretary of the Treasury has first reports. We remain of the opinion that "paper proclamation." We have not the power to reach the slaves, the Inteligencer will say, and what is the use." Well, we have not the power to reach the robels. When we reach the power to reach the robels. When we reach the route agent, for Philadelphia and Hallimore papers, in advance of the mail.

President issue a proclamation of freedom to the decommendation of the desire, the becretary of the Treasury has desired that an once than half a sheet of paper mail for the postage currency, the Postmaster General has communicated with the eigraver to reach the slaves, the Inteligencer will say, out one that the postage currency, the Postmaster General has communicated with the eigraver to reach the slaves, the Inteligencer will say, out one to required. Blank indicate an out required the plates as to the postage currency, the Postmaster General has communicated with the eigraver as the plates as to the name the rational dentities of the plates as to the

Two Days Later from Europe nab by the Armbia at Hallfax

Hanrix, Sept. 16.—The R. M. ster Arabia, from Liverpool of the ca, via Q own on the 7th Instant, arrived here yelook last night. The Arabia has one hundred passenge

they should do, for on enomine are working the hard to defau, thin. Every man professing the a Republican, who does not vots for Charle Sumer, his house ought to go down.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

mp Weston's Propress of Ninvery Jopes of the nerk are for sale at the office of the Arthur Revibles, Pamphiet edition, to tenth the collision, It conts.

GEO. A. ABMES.

E. O. NORTON, 88g 8-17

ap 1-dtf M. of Transportati On and after the 19th instant day of September

NAVY DAPARTMANT, September 11, 1862. ap 11 THOPOSALS POR DAK WOOD.

sep 18-ntd MORRIS 8. MILLER, DEC. DE LE POR POTATORS.

DROPOSAL: FOR PLOUE.

No. 2, and No. 8.

The number of barrais of each kind should be distinctly stated, and the price proposed for such

Tillia new Music Books For Till.

I Public Remois—The Ot neordia and GoloWreath. Iso Warron's Geographies and KerlGrammar, at Introduction Prices

A fall supply of School Books on hand, at the
Bookstone W. B. BALLANTYNE.

A R M T St. R A T I

Is necessary, either for an Officer or a Private
in origer fo capture for an Officer or a Private
in origer fo capture for orbital article, viz. One
into SHIRT and one pair of HOSE, which was left
at my sloop during last veet.

op a